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Epidemiology of skin cancer: Role of some environmental factors

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Abstract:

The incidence rate of melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancer entities is dramatically increasing worldwide. Exposure to UVB radiation is known to induce basal and squamous cell skin cancer in a dose-dependent way and the depletion of stratospheric ozone has implications for increases in biologically damaging solar UVB radiation reaching the earth's surface. In humans, arsenic is known to cause cancer of the skin, as well as cancer of the lung, bladder, liver, and kidney. Exposure to high levels of arsenic in drinking water has been recognized in some regions of the world. SCC and BCC (squamous and basal cell carcinoma) have been reported to be associated with ingestion of arsenic alone or in combination with other risk factors. The impact of changes in ambient temperature will influence people's behavior and the time they spend outdoors. Higher temperatures accompanying climate change may lead, among many other effects, to increasing incidence of skin cancer. © 2010 by the authors; licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

Source: http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/cancers2041980

Resource Description

Exposure: M

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Food/Water Quality, Solar Radiation, Temperature

Food/Water Quality: Chemical

Geographic Feature: M

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location: M

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Co-Benefit/Co-Harm (Adaption/Mitigation): □

specification of beneficial or harmful impacts to health resulting from efforts to reduce or cope with greenhouse gases

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A focus of content

Health Impact: **☑**

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Cancer

Resource Type: **™**

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

Timescale: M

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified